MAXWELL'S NOMINATION BRINGS ON THE CONFLICT.

IT WILL BE A BITTER FIGHT-ALL EFFORTS TO PREVENT A COLLISION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW-YORK

MACHINE FUTILE.

Democratic political affairs in this State are becoming more complicated every day. Not in rears has the situation been so interesting to the student of politics and to all thoughtful citizens as it is at present. Developments, significant and ensational, crowd each other with such rapidity that even the most casual observer begins to realize that a radical change, if not a complete evolution, is at hand. A conflict which must pevitably result in an absolute surrender or the crushing defeat for one side or the other is impending, and apparently it is irrepressible. From one end of New-York to the other, from the Hadson to the Lakes, and from the St. Lawrence to the Sound, the lines of battle are drawn, and preliminary skirmishes have already occurred beween the Bourbon and the Reform elements of

A few leaders of both factions still talk peace, and go through the empty forms of harmonious action, but the rank and file and people generally do not heed them. The conmasses are really not seeking peace They hate each other with a deadly hatred, a hatred that is the outgrowth of years of local strife and bitterness, and they want war almost as much as they want the offices. Therefore, Mr Croker may call on the President; between Mr. Cleveland and Senator Murphy there may be the most charming interchange of personal felicitations; Mr McLaughlin may come away from the White House with his ruddy face wreathed in miles; Mr. Sheehan may journey to Lakewood, and poses to go forward and to compel the State Mr. Hill may bow the knee and spend a quarter of an hour with his successful But what does it all signify? Who is deceived by this empty display? What sensible man believes for an instant that the yawning gulf which separates the two wings of the Democratic party in this city and State can be bridged by these meaningless formalities? Such a supposition is manifestly absurd. It is based upon an erroneous conception of Mr. Cleveland's character, of the underlying causes of the war, and of the actual facts in the exciting situation, a dispassionate review of which at this time may not be altogether superfluous.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR. The appointment of Mr. Maxwell as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General last Thursday has been generally looked upon as the President's formal declaration of hostilities against the State machine. This is hardly correct. claration was made weeks ago in clear, unmistakable terms by Mr. Cleveland himself when in an authorized interview he boldly announced his opposition to the election of Mr. Murphy to United States Senate, because in his opinion the Troy autocrat was not a fit man for the place. That declaration, which Mr. Murphy can his advancement, and it is going to require more never forget or forgive, was made after careful effort than has yet been manifested to dethrone deliberation on Mr. Cleveland's part, and with as him. full knowledge of Murphy's strength in the Legislature as of his course during the campaign. It has been frequently said on this point that Mr. Cleveland knew he could not prevent Murphy's success. This is an overstatement.

was impossible for him to the result might be, b but he what the was prepared to see the Democratic legislators disregard his wishes. He was more pleased than displemed at their action. Had they, or rather their bosses-for the members are mere automatons considered his wishes in the matter and selected ome other man than Murphy-W. Bourke Cockran, for example, who made the speech of his life at Chicago, against Cleveland-then he would have bound to regard the Senator thus chosen as his particular choice and to treat him accordingly. dear to the President in G York affairs-independence of action. If he had needed any consolation in his defeat he would have found it in the widespread demonstration of popular approval that followed his remonstrance against the selection of Murphy. The great majority of people believed that he was right; even his enemies, while bewailing his lack of discretion, conceded his courage, and so long as human nature remains as it is, so long will courage, and the more aggressive the better, be applauded. Mr. Cleveland was applauded, and, unquestionably, se cured more positive advantages from the apparent defeat than the machine obtained from their

It was decidedly a Pyrrhic victory. It is difficult, indeed, to discover any substantial fruits from it. Mr. Murphy, it is true, now wears the toga; but that honor neither satisfies him nor the utilitarian desires of his associates. It is all well enough to be in the Senate, but a Senator shorn of his power, a Senator unable to dictate nominations, and, above all, a Senator not in a position to tie up appointments, is not what the nachine of this State desires to see. As is generally known, the programme adopted by the machine immediately after the election was in substance that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill in the Senate would be able to tie the President's hands and compel him to ignore the Anti-Snappers and give to the city and State oganizations the National patronage. This programme, so far as regards the election of Murphy, has been carried out, but it remains to be seen how far the oppo sition to the President of Mesers. Murphy Hill will extend. It may prove as bitter and formidable as the machine leaders originally inided, but it does not look that way now. Senator Murphy's attitude and that of Tammany Hall are but aggressive, and while it is true that Mr. Hill called on the President, there is nothing in this action to warrant the conclusion that the senior Senator has surrendered to the inistration. On the contrary, everything except this visit points in the other direction.

HILL'S BITTER HOSTILITY SHOWN. Why should Mr. Hill surrender? What has e to hope for should he adopt such a course? He has been fighting Mr. Cleveland for years, and he has never fought him so bitterly as since last election. He not only pushed Murphy's canvass, but he went out of his way to display hostile feeling, as when, for example, he induced the New-York Presidential electors to indorse Murphy's candidacy -a wholly gratuitous fling at the President. Not only that, but he forced the fighting ever since in eliminating the State service every office-holder whose fealty to Cleveland was known. This warfare been carried on by Mr. Hill in the most elentless, defiant way, and with a full knowledge of what such a line of action involved. the National patronage would certainly be used against him; he knew that Mr. Cleveland deeply incensed over the removal of his friends, but he did not hesitate on that account, nor did he waver when the air became filled with rumors that Tammany Hall and Mr. Murphy were going to desert him. These reports eemed to stimulate his aggressiveness-a fact that puzzles observers exceedingly. What, they is the meaning of it? Is Tammany really to throw Hill overboard, and is the Clevebanner to wave triumphantly over the

Mr. Hill's friends say no in the most emphatic Mr. Cleveland, they declare, could not ally himself with Tammany Hall if he would, and he would not if he could. Tammany, it is true, ave him loyal, effective support during the cam-sign, but Mr. Cleveland might appreciate this see if he did not feel that he really forced them

to do it. They could not do anything else but support him. Had they not supported him, and had he carried out the threat that he made at the famous Victoria Hotel conference, to resign if he were not supported properly, the Tammany organization would have been destroyed by the National Democracy. Moreover, they add, Mr.

the days of Tweed, and no one understands this better than Mr. Cleveland himself. These three considerations might be supplemented by a fourth which appeals to the distinctly human side of Mr. Cleveland's character. He cannot forget that during the four years he was out of office, with the ambition of his life for a second term burning to be realized, Tammany Ilall was invariably connected with every effort to prevent the consideration of his name for renomination.

THE STRENGTH OF HIS POSITION. This is the argument presented by Mr. Hill's friends, and the reasons they offer for the Senator's continued aggressiveness. Tammany might be perfectly willing to desert him, but cannot do so under the circumstances; the braves cannot go to Cleveland because Cleveland cannot and will not receive them. Assured of this, and believing that his future success depends upon the mainte nance of the position he has always taken, that of an uncompromising Bourbon Democrat, as against all forms of Mugwumpery, Mr. Hill pro-He believes machine to follow his fortunes. He believe that this can be done, and Mr. Croker's unfriendly remarks and assertions of loyalty to Mr. Cleveland do not disturb him in the dast. It is easy enough to talk about throwing Hill overboard, but it is quite another thing to do it.

Mr. Hill is one of the cleverest and one of the most experienced politicians that the Democracy has yet produced. He found his party demoralized and on the brink of defeat; that was in the Davenport campaign. The State Committee was allowing things to drift in hopeless confusion, and Mr. Davenport would certainly have been chosen Governor had not Mr. Hill assumed charge of the campaign in person, and by his skill, boldness and untiring energy brought victory for himself and his party. This successful management he repeated in no less than half a dozen subsequent mpaigns, for it was only the National ticket that suffered in 1888. In other words, no canvass carried on under his direction was ever lost. This is a remarkable record, and it will take a long time to make the old-fashioned Democrats of the Empire State forget it. It was not chance that made Hill King, but a wonderful ability to take advantage of circumstances favorable to

It has been observed that in the wholesale discharge of Cleveland men from the State service Governor Flower has been perfectly obedient to Mr. Hill's commands. Now, the Governor is a Tammany man. He was the choice of that organization, and was nominated and elected as the Wigwam's representative. Hew does it happen then in view of Mr. Croker's efforts to come terms with the President the Governor fans the flames of discord by cutting off the heads of Mr. Cleveland's henchmen? Mr. Croker is certainly in earnest. As a wise leader he knows that it is not desirable for him to have the Federal patrounge of this city, however unimportant it is it comparison with the municipal pap, given to men who are fighting him. He does not want an Anti-Snapper Postmaster, or an Anti-Tamman This certainly would have been a handicap in what | Collector, or an Independent Surveyor appointed much prefer to be consulted about these stop the fight at Albany, or at least forbid Gov. ernor Flower from being a party to these hostile and particularly aggravating demonstrations? DOES HILL HOLD A BLANKET MORTGAGE!

Mr. Hill's friends answer this question tersely They say that Mr. Croker cannot do so. Gov. erner Flower, they declare, dares not disobey Hill. The explanation they make is one that has frequently been hinted at since Mr. Flower's nemination, that Hill absolutely refused to permit Flower's nomination for Governor until that gentleman had written a letter to the Senator agreeing to be faithful and obedient-such a letter as a man named Squire once wrote. Mr. Hill was in position at that time, having absolute control of the State machine and the State patronage, to defeat Mr. Flower's ambition, and certainly it is entirely in keeping with the known character of both these men that such a letter should have been required and written. Mr. Hill is not a man to take chances, and it is altogether

of both these men that such a letter should have been required and written. Mr. Hill is not a man to take chances, and it is altogether improbable that he would have turned over the State government to Mr. Flower, or anybody else, without a blanket mortgage, such as a letter of this kind would be.

The Governor's course of late certainly gives color to this report. From the day he took office until the present moment a case is yet to be given fnat would illustrate his disobedience to Senator Hill's öiders. He appointed Maynard against the protests of the Bar Association and the protests of respectable people everywhere. Why? Because Hill told him it must be done. Maynard had been his tool in the theft of the Legislature. Hill had promised that he should be rewarded, and Governor Flower had to face a terrific popular denunciation to give him the promised appointment. But he did it, though his personal friends say it fairly made him sek to do it. Take a more recent case, that of the Kings County people, whom Mr. Flower has so unmercifully castigated. It is true that the Governor had a little grievance of his own against Mr. McLaughlin and his followers, for they had opposed him in the State Convention. But it is helieved by those who are in a position to know that Flower never would have shown the resentment in the way he has had not Hill been angry at the sympathetic manifestation on the part of the Brooklyn men with Mr. Cleveland when he declared himself against Murphy. From this it will be seen that Mr. Hill's position is not such a deplorable one as his ceemies declare it to be. Tammany cannot desert him for his enemies, and through Governor Flower he still has a strong grip on the State machine. But it is ouite another thing to say from this that he will be able successfully to an association with men every one of whom beheved himself to be his strends in the Senate. Infortunately for Mr. Hill, his strends in the Senate is not so great as he desires it to be. He has made more enemies than friends in the Sena MAXWELL'S WILL BE A TEST CASE.

The Senate's action on Mr. Maxwell's case will indicate the course he is likely to pursue. Maxwell is certainly as objectionable to him as any man that the President might name. He was dis charged from office by Hill, and has fought the charged from office by Hill, and has fought the Senator for years. There can be no doubt that he will use all the power in his hands against the State machine, and if Mr. Hill is in a position to do so he certainly will fight Maxwell's confirmation in the Senate. It is absurd to suppose that he and Mr. Cleveland could come to any understanding on a matter of this kind in any twenty-minute conversation. Mr. Hill had just come from the field where he and Flower had been slauchtering men whose only offence was their loyal support of the President. He came into Mr. Cleveland's presence red-handed, and yet the people who are

organization would have been destroyed by the National Democracy. Moreover, they add, Mr. Cleveland was really elected without Tammany's assistance, another fact that places a limit to his gratitude

But beyond either of these considerations is the independent opposition to Tammany Government in this city. To ally himself with Tammany would be for Mr. Cleveland to place himself is opposition to all the better and more progressive elements of New-York citizenship, and to give the lie to all his professions of sympathy with reform effort. This great metropolis is groaning under the weight and corruption of Tammany rule. The opposition to the Wigwam has never been so deep-scated or pronounced since the days of Tweed, and no one understands this

The question arises, what part will Kings County play in this contest? It is in opposition to Governor Flower now, and as the machine is behind the Governor it is, of course, in a hostile attitude to the Democracy of the State. Will this behind the Governor it is, of course, in a hostile attitude to the Democracy of the State. Will this opposition continue? Well-informed politicians believe it will. They go further and assert that the decree has gone forth against Mr. McLaughlin: that his organization must be destroyed, something that can be easily done by the Legislature yielding to the popular clamor for the consolidation of the two cities. Let this be done, and McLaughlin becomes a district leader, and the Brooklyn machine an annex to Tammany Hall; or else it will have to seek the uncongenial society of the Anti-Snappers. McLaughlin realizes more fully every day that he lest the great opportunity of his life, as The Tribune told him at the time, when he failed to identify himself with Mr. Cloveland's fortunes in opposing Murphy. Had he done this, instead of selling himself to the State machine fer a few legislative committee chairmanships, he would be in a different position toan he is in to-day. As it is now he has to fight Flower and he has nothing to expect from Cleveland any more than any other element of the machine that refused to help the President when he tried to prevent Murphy's election. The oft-rocated remark of John Kelly that McLaughlin "could never stand the gaff" has been illustrated by the Brooklyn boss's course during the exciting times of the last three months. His constitutional defect, a woful lack of courage, has prevented him from ever attaining anything more than local leadership, and it may cause his overthrow at last. He and his followers are really in a danger-ous position, and one that grews more hazerdons every day. Their faithful and formidable old organ, "The Brooklyn Eagle," is now no apposition to teem, and its daily charges of grape and canister create havee in the ranks of one of the most corrupt rings that every fat on municipal misrule.

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One more point of interest is the President's attitude toward the Anti-Snappers, that devoted band of followers who entered the lists for him when, Hill was at the zenith of his power and apparently in an impregnable position. Will these be forgotten? Will Grace and Anderson and Kernan-end the rest go the way of Fairchild, who now solemnly declares that he, who did so much and suffered so much and expected so much wants nothing at the hands of this ungrateful Administration. Possibly, but if they do, the President's friends say, it will be their own fault and not Mr. Cleveland's. He is not ungrateful, say those friends of his, and he is far from being unmindful of the efforts that resulted in the Syracuse convention, but he does object to men who were supposed to have acted in the matter from principle putting thems-levs on the plane of machine politicians by demanding bay in the form of patronage for their services. That is what the Anti-Snappers really attempted, and that is what made Mr. Cleveland indignant. He thought that they might have trusted him to treat them fairly without any entreaty or demands on their part. How far he will allow the feeling of resentment thus engendered to influence his course regarding them remains to be seen, but those nearest him say that Mr. Fairchild was executingly pleased with himself as Secrétary of the Treasury, but Mr. Cleveland prefered Mr. Carjisle.

TAMPERED WITH THE BALLOTS.

MAINE, CONFESSES TO PRAUD.

Portland, Me., March 10 .- City Clerk Russell (Dem.) confessed to-day that the ballots from Ward 1 had been tampered with, with the result that a Democratic majority was s result. He discovered the fraud the night after the election, but, he says, such pressure was brought to bear upon him that he has remained slient up to now. The vote in this ward carried the Mayoralty. Mayor Ingraham by letter has declined to accept the office of Mayor under Monday's election. He the office of Mayor under Monday's election. He says: "Entertaining doubt as to the accuracy of the returns from Ward 1, and not being willing to hold office unless its title be undoubted. I hereby respect-fully refuse to accept the office of Mayor under said

The warden counted the ballots in this ward all alone, refusing to entertain a motion to permit a Republican to witness the counting. This ward has always been close, giving a Democratic majority one year and a Republican another. When the vote was declared it appeared that Mr. Ingraham, the Demo declared it appeared that Mr. Ingratam, the Demo-cratic candidate, received 245 majority in that ward, the vote standing Ingraham, 746; Baxter, 490; True, 11. The Republicans claim that, by actual count, 550 straight Republicans went inside the mil of the polling place. As soon as the warden finished his count he burned all the bullots, thus destroying any chance to verify histigures. The check lists kept by the City Clerk revealed the fraud, however.

A THEATRICAL MAN'S UNPAID BOARD BILL. Ludwig M. Rubin, a theatrical manager, is in couble on account of an unpaid board bill. Kate Wehrle, proprietor of the Belvedere Hotel, obtained a judgment of \$345.93 against him by default in the City Court last June. He failed to pay or to appear when ordered to do so in supplementary proappear when ordered to do so in supplementary pro-ceedings. On February 13 an order was granted requiring him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court. He paid no attention to this and an attachment against him was issued last week Friday. He was arrested yesterday and brought before Judge Fitzsimons in the city Court, who fined him \$25 and sheriff's fees. paid the fine and the order of arrest was vacated on his promise to submit to examination.

"You ought not to be living at hotels and not paying your board," said Judge Fitzsimons. "I am not living in a hotel now," said Rubin. "Well, you will be soon if you don't pay this

judgment," remarked Judge Fitzsimons. Rubin said that he had engaged musicians for the Metropolitan Opera House, the burning of which affected him financially. He said that his address was No. 47 West Thirtieth-st. The examination will be continued on March 17.

LIONEL J. NOAH INDICTED AT LAST.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Lionel J. Nonh for forgery in the second degree and Detective Sergeant Trainer arrested him at his law office, No. 19 Broadway. In General Sessions Judge Fitzgerald ommitted him to the Tombs in default of 83,000 ball. Nosh was a witness for the defence in the trial of Colonel W. B. Hayes for perjury. In the course of his testimony he admitted that he had cercourse of his testimony he admitted that he had certified to Mrs. Hayes's personal acknowledgment of
her signature to a legal paper, although she was in
Florida on that date. Judge Martine had him arrested at once. The February Grand Jury falled
to indict Noah, so he was set at liberty.

JAMES R. KEENE NOT IN A CORNER.

There was published yesterday a dispatch fro Chicago giving the details of an alleged combination to bull wheat in which, it was said, James R. Keene was heavily interested. Mr. Keene yesterday de clined to discuss the story except to refer inquirers to an official statement which he had early sent out by the news agencies in which he emphatically de-clared that there was not a scintilla of truth in the

Cherry Valley, N. Y., March 10.-The funeral of Major Douglas Campbell, author of "The Puritan in Holland, England and America," and for many years a prominent lawyer in New-York City, took place here to-day. The services were held in the Presby-terian Church, where the Campbel! family has worterian Churen, where the Campbell limity has wor-shipped since the settlement of this historic village in 1740. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Swinnerton. The honorary palibearers were Ellin Root, Nicholas Fish, William W. Parker, Henry

Boardman, and George J. Schermerhorn, of New-York, Colonel G. L. Burleigh, of Brooklyn, and A. B. cox, of Cherry Valley.

TELLING COOKS HOW TO COOK.

AN INTERESTED AUDIENCE AGAIN LISTENS TO MRS. ROBER.

Philadelphia is teaching New-York to cook. At least the principal of the Philadelphia Cooking school has come to this city, and is endeavoring to instruct the maids and matrons of the metropolis how to become perfect in the cultnary art. Yesterday Mrs. S. T. Rorer gave the third of her course of cooking lectures in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association building in East Twenty-thirdst., and she had the satisfaction of talking to an unusually large class, many of whom were real cooks. Some of the women and brought their kitchen rulers with them, but most of these attendants refused to pay particular attention to Mrs. Rorer, for they be-lieve that good cooks never rive their secrets away. One old colored woman who was present shook her head in a dubious manner and said to her mistress "Go 'way, chile; I dun know'd how to cook long us Rorer eler turned a pancake."

Netwithstanding this remark, Mrs. Rorer knows more about the proper way to prepare food than all the colored women in the country. Most of the women were present yesterday afternoon brought theh note-books, and as Mrs. Rorer began to talk they began to write, and one might have thought that Mrs. Rorer's cooking class was a lot of women gathered for a writing bee. This impression, however, would soon be dispelled, for the delicious odors of steaming desserts and the satisfactory smacks of many lips would tell the tale of what the women were present for. Their note-books were merely for taking down the different note-books were merely for taking down the different recipes which Mrs. Rorer gave them. Yesterday she showed her class how to make a few new light des-serts. First she told them about lemon pany with compote bananas. Then the delicate little puddings a la grande belie and caramet puddings were ex-plained and made, and she flushed the day's lesson with a practical fall on stuffed bananas. Mrs. Rorer will give nine more lectures in this city. Her next one will take place on Monday. Her subject will be "Meat Cooking."

THE COMMISSIONER NOT TO RESIGN.

MAYOR GILROY SAYS HE HASN'T RECEIVED CHARGES AGAINST MR. BRENNAN.

Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that he did not to discuss the charges made by the City Club against Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan until a copy of the complaint had been served upon him. club's complaints were printed fully in The Tribune of yesterday. The cinb's committee, which has been investigating the Street-Cleaning Department's shortcomings, has accumulated a mass of affidavits tha the Commissioner has utterly failed to keep the streets clean and has violated the law by permitting trucks to stand in the streets, preventing the semblance of street-cleaning in many localities. "It will be time enough to talk about the charges

when they reach me," said the Mayor. "Are the rumors true that Commissioner Bren nan is about to resign or will be requested to resign!

the Mayor was asked. "They are not true that I am aware of,"

Commissioner Brennan was not at his office yesterday owing to the death of his daughter, whose funeral is to take place at the Church of the Paulisi Fathers this meening. In the Commissioner's absence none of the subordinates cared to say anything

about the City Club's charges. Mayor Gilroy is getting ready to compel the surface Mayor Gilro, is getting ready to compel the surface rallway companies to obey the ordinance requiring them to remove from the streets the snow swept from their tracks by the snowplonghs. He has ordered a new form of application for a permit to use snowplonghs and street-sweeping machines, in which the companies must bind themselves to remove the snow as directed by the ordinance. All the companies, except the Broadway, have been violating the municipal law this winter over since the snow began to fall, and are liable to heavy penalties.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

SCARCITY OF COD, HADDOCK AND LOBSTERS-FLORIDA STRAWBERRIES.

The fishing smacks continue to reach Polton Market aden with fine catches of nearly every sort of sea fish, yet the prices do not decline. Especially is this true of the two staple fishes, cod and haddock, and the much sought for Portland lobster. arrivals of live cod amounted to little more than a drap in the bucket during the week, and the price went to 15 cents a pound. Enermous quantities of and a shortage in the supply during Lent is Live cod steaks cost 18 cents a pound, and frozen market cod sold as high as 15 cents a pound this week. Chicken halibut likewise are scarce, and cost 25 cents a pound. Fresh haddock steaks sell for 10 cents a pound. Lobsters cost 20 and 25 cents a pound; small green striped bass are worth 35 cents, large striped bass 30 cents and pan bass 25 cents a pound. The Fulton Market dealers say that they expect fresh mackerel to be cheaper and more abundant this year than ever before. This is because the law prohibiting the entehing of mackerel during the spring months has been suspended. The fresh mackerel will probably begin to come in by April 1. Frozen salmon trout from the lakes sell for 10 and 15 cents a pound; fresh Long Island smelts are 30 and 35 cents, and frozen smelts from Maine 15 and 20 cents a pound. Roe shad from North Carolina

waters sell for \$1.25 each and Savannah River roes for 75 cents each; the bucks cost 40 to 60 cents. Shad roes are worth 35 cents a pair.

There has been a decided fall in the price of eggs. fresh-laid Long Island selling for 30 cents a dozen while rew-laid State eggs can be had at the rate of thirteen for a quarter. Elgin creamery butter costs 35 cents a pound.

The importations of foreign potatoes continue to be heavy, most of them coming from Scotland. Two steamers this week brought not less than 50,000 sacks potatoes. They retail at \$1 to \$4 a barrel.

of polatoes. They retail at \$1 O \$4 a barrel.

Strawberries from New-Jersey and Boston hothouses can still be had for \$1 O a cupful, but the quality of the Florida strawberries reaching here has so greatly improved that it is only a question of a few days before the hothouse product will disappear entirely from the market. Some fairly good Florida straw. from the market. Some fairly good Florida strawberries can now be had for \$1 a quart box, though for the best quality the dealers are charging \$1 50 a box.

Imported hothouse grapes are up to \$3.50 a pound; Imported hothouse grapes are up to \$3.50 a pound; common Malaga grapes cost 35 to 50 cents, choice Almerias 60 to 75 cents a pound, and catawbas 35 and 40 cents for a small bresket. Mandarin oranges cost 40 and 50 cents a dozen; Indian River navels, \$1.50 a dozen; California navels, \$1.50 a dozen. Red Fierida grapefruit. \$1 and \$1.25 a dozen. Red bananas from Cuba and Jammica sell for 40 and 50 cents a dozen; Messina lemons, 25 cents a dozen, and Havana pinenpies, 35 to 75 cents each.

Spring lamb can now be had for \$10 a carcass, sweetbreads are 40, 50 and 60 cents each. Turkeys cost 22 to 25 cents a pound, spring chickens sell for 25 cents a pound, and ducks for 20 to 25 cents. Widta squabs are worth \$3.50 a dozen.

Selected sweet potaties are 40 cents a half peck; models and squart; Havana and Bermuda now onlons 15 cents a peck; Brussels sprouts, 20 cents; Savoy cabbages, 5 and 10 cents a had; radishes 5 savoy cabbages, 5 and 10 cents a had; radishes 5 cents a bunch, and Havana cabbages 20 cents a head;

THE MAYOR CRITICISES PHYSICIANS.

Mayor Gilroy, in speaking yesterday of the reason given by the Academy of Medicine for opposing his Croton Water-hed bill, said; "They are perfectly abcroton water-ned bill, said; they are percetty ab-surd. The Academy of Medicine must be going into politics, but I want to say right here and now that if those gentlemen defeat that bill by their opposition they must take the consequences. They will cer-tainly be responsible to the public for the continued pollution of the city's water supply. They object to Commis-loner Daly having charge of the protection of the water supply because he is not an engineer, and say that the work should be intrusted to a State official or State Sanitary Commission. Well, we have a State Board of Health now, and how much good has it done

"Even cutside of this their point is not well taken "Even cutside of this their point is not well taken. It is true that the bill gives to Commissioner Daly the right to take the lands necessary for the complete protection of the water supply from pollution, but the sanitary supervision of the water-hed will still remain in the hands of George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, who has charge for twenty years and knows all about M."

AMERICAN FIRST EDITIONS AT AUCTION.

A fair attendance marked the second day of the & Co., No. 735 Broadway. A copy of the first book by Thackerny, printed either in England or America. "The Yellowplush Correspondence," Philadelphia. 1838, was sold for \$28; a copy of the first American

M. Martin, Professor Henry E. Pierce, Lansdale editions of the "Essays of Elin" (Charles Lamb), in two volumes, Philadelphia, 1828, brought \$10 a volume, while McKenney & Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," in three volumes Philadelphia, 1854, sold for 87 50 a volume. A quart volume on the proceedings in Virginia in preparation for the war of the Revolution, Richmond, 1816, sold for \$7.50, and a first edition of Whittler's poems, written during the progress of the Abolition ques-tion, between 1830 and 1835, Boston, 1837, brought

MRS. HARRIET HUBBARD AYER INSANE.

SHE IS SO DECLARED BY A SHERIFF'S JURY-HER APPEARANCE IN COURT.

A sheriff's jury, in the Supreme Court, yesterday brought in a verdict finding that Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer was in sane. The proceedings to inquire into her mental condition were begun by her husband, from whom she secured a divorce some time ago. He was formerly an iron merchant in Chicago, but he lost nearly all his money after his unfortunate domestic

Mrs. Ayer was committed to the Bronxville Sant tarium on February 9 last, by Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court. An application was made to the supreme Court for a commission to inquire into her mental condition, and Justice Andrews appointed Drs. Matthew Chaimers and John H. Judge as commiss oner for this purpose.

ission met in one of the Supreme rooms yesterday afternoon. The first witness called was Dr. William J. Morton, who was one of the physicians who certified to the insanity of Mrs. Ayer when she was first committed to the sanitarium. He said that he 'aw Mrs. Ayer for the first time in October, 1802, and for two months after that he saw her frequently. She had fixed delusions, he said, that she heard voices which said improper things to her. heard these voices so persistently that she wanted to end her life sometimes. Dr. Morton said that Mrs. Ayer used no morphine or alcohol while he was at-

On February 9 last the daughter of Mrs. Ayer, Mrs. Harriet Seymour, had requested him to see Mrs Ayer, and he went to her house. He found her much worse than she had been before, and it was at that time that he signed the certificate on which she was committed. He said Mrs. Aver was suffering from melancholia, brought about by too close attention to

business and domestic difficulties.

Mrs. Ayer was brought in at this point, and she was asked a few questions by Stephen H. Olin, who appeared for the relatives in the case. He asked her she knew where she was. She raised her hend dightly and said: "No."

Then he asked her if she wanted to remain there, out she made no reply. Mr. Olin suggested that her colored maid might be able to get her to talk, but her head to rest on her brenst, and tears trickled down her cheeks. She was greatly emaclated, and appeared to be almost a wreck physically. She was taken into an adjoining room after the unsuccessful attempt had been made to induce her to talk.

He is the superintendent of the Bronxville Sanitarium In which Mrs. Ayer is confined. He testified that she had hardly spoken to him since she had been in the institution, except to answer a few questions which had been put to her. Then she said only "yes" or "no." He did not think that her case was entirely hopeless, but he thought the chances of her recovery

hopeless, but he thought the chances of her recovery were exceedingly poor.

The purp witnesses who are connected with the company which Mrs. Ayer founded were called and testified as to the present condition of the company.

The jury was out only a few minutes, and returned with a verdict declaring Mrs. Ayer to be insane. They valued her property at \$55,000.

Mrs. Ayer has two daughters, Mrs. Allen L. Seymour, of East Orange, and another daughter, who is at present in school in Germany. Her sisters are Mrs. Julia R. Lockwood and Mrs. May Wetherell.

FIRE ENGINES RUN INTO EACH OTHER.

THE COLLISION RESULTS FROM A RACE FOR A HYDRANT.

A second alarm was rung for a fire in the tenement house No. 857 Second-ave., early yesterday morning hecause two fire engines ran into each other in responding to the first alarm. The fire started in the basement of the house where Philip Mohr sells coal and wood in small quantities. Patrick Carroll has an oyster house on the first floor and lives in rooms He also is a bird fancier, and there were about forty canary birds in his rooms when the fire He had gone to market, leaving his wife asleep in bed. The first alarm was rung by a police-Nos. 8 and 21, the houses of which are in East second-ave, and Forty-sixth-st., both going for the hydrant at the corner. There is a steep grade in the Engine No. 8, which got beyond the control of the driver on the down grade. The pole of Engine No. 8 of the other engine was broken near the end. George of the other engine was proken near the end. George Fox, the driver of No. 21, was thrown from his sent into a snow-bank and was hart so seriously that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. Both en-gines were disabled and could not go to the hydrant. A second alarm called other engines after a brief delay.

delay.

Occupants of the tenement house made their escape with some difficulty after the house had become full of smoke. All of Catroll's canaries were suffocated except one. The flames got into the oyster house before they were put out, but the damage by the fire did not exceed \$200.

FIVE POLICE SERGEANTS TRANSFERRED

The Police Commissioners vesterday transferred five sergeants, because, it was said, Captain Devery wished to have two of them with bim in the Eldridge-st squad. Sergeant W. F. McCoy was sent to Eldridge of from West Forty-seventh-st., and Sergeant J. D. Herlihy was sent to the same station from West Twentleth-st. Sergeant William Kass was transferred from Eldridge-st, to the Union Market squad; Sergeant Ernst Linderman was sent from Union Market to West Dwentleth st., and Sergeant Andrew J. Thomas was sent from West Forty-seventh-st, to East Thirty fifth-st.

WIDOW OF A SUEZ CANAL ENGINEER INSANE.

Physicians at Bellevue Hospital said yesterday that the mental trouble of Mrs. Marie de la Riviere, who was taken to the hospital on Thursday, doubtless had been caused by overwork. She is the widow of Etienne de la Riviere, one of the engineers of the Suez Canal, who died in Paris about ten years ago Before her marriage she was an actress in Paris, Lately she had lived on the top floor of the tenement house No. 235 East Twenty-second-st., and had sup-ported herself and her son, Stephen, sixteen years old, by giving music lessons. She also wrote articles for a Polish newspaper published in this city. It was said that she was a well-educated woman of Polish birth and about forty years old. On Wednesday she showed and about forty years old. On Wednesday she showed signs of mental trouble, when she wished her son to sleep on the roof of the house. He went to see a physician on the following day, and was advised to go to the hospital. An ambulance surgeon was sent to see Mrs. de la Riviere, but she refused to go to the hospital. On Thursday afternoon she became more violent and tried to jump out of a window, but was restrained by Mrs. Neff, a neighbor. The sick woman was taken to a hospital. She may recover, it is said.

ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY TO BE A PARK.

The protest of the trustees of Trinity Corporation against the project to make a public park out of the old St. John's burying-ground in Hudson-st., between Leroy and Clarkson sis., found no favor in the eyes of the Board of Street Opening yesterday. A r solution was adopted confirming the former action converting the old cemetery into a small park. It is said to contain 10,000 bodies, but there have been no burials there for half a century.

Stephen P. Nash, representing Trinity, said at Yes-

Stephen P. Nash, representing Trinity, said at Yesterday's meeting that the corporation would inclose the cemetery, lay out walks and open the grounds to the public if the city would abandon its plan of a park.

Justice Waubope Lynn and Assemblyman William H. wafter oppose the offer. Mr. Lynn said that it was dictated by a desire to save the expense of removing the bodies, and also by a wish to a vold assessment for the improvement on land which Trinity Corporation owns in the neighborhood. It would do no harm to let the bodies remain. There were 2,000 buried in Washington Square, many in City Hall Square, and in other public grounds in the city.

SUIT AGAINST STANDARD OIL TRUSTEES.

Suit has been brought against the former trustees of the Standard Oil Trust by George Rice, an oil under the resolutions by which the trust was dissolved in 1802. Mr. Rice has had many legal controversies with the Standard Oil people. He won his last case in which he contended for recognition as a \$8000 leas than its predecessor, a much me holder of trust certificates. 6. C. T. Dodd, solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, yesterday said that he said no statement to stake pending the formal answer to Mr. Rice's complaint.

FOR THE BIG NAVAL REVIEW.

THE DATE FIXED UPON IS APRIL 27.

HOW THE PARADE WILL FORM-A LIST OF THE VESSELS.

There is now no doubt when the Columbian Naval Review will take place. The date was finally agreed upon by Secretary Herbert and Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi at the Navy Department on Thurse The rendezvous of the United States Navy, and also the versels of the foreign navies, will be at Hampton Room on April 17. The entire fleet will sail from them on April 24, with the expectation that all will arrive in New-York Harbor and be in position for the re-view on April 26, the review having been definitely fixed for the following day. It is expected that the wish of President Harrison, as expressed in the in vitation sent to foreign naval powers to take part in he naval review, will be fulfilled: That the bration shall be commensurate with the importance of the historical event which it commemorates, and shall illustrate the extraordinary advance in the progress naval architecture at the present time." It will probably meet the fullest expectations of Admiral Gherardi. expressed by him on September 25 last, when he said it was "likely to be the most important, as well as the largest, noisiest and most picturesque naval fleet that was ever assembled in American waters, if not in the world."

it will not be the fault of Admiral Gherardi, who is the ranking or senior officer of the United States Navy, and the commander of the combined fleet for the naval review. There is nothing half-hearted about Admiral naval demonstration with the same enthusiasm that characterizes him in all the duties assigned to him. While on the way from the Pacific with his special squadron he prepared a detailed programme operations of the vessels from the time of t dervous at Hampton Roads until they break ranks at the close of the celebration in this harbor. This he laid before Secretary Tracy promptly upon his arrival at Washington, and they both carefully went over the scheme and worked upon it until General Tracy was relieved of the Navy portfolio by ex-Congressman Hilary A. Herbert. Since that time the latter and Admiral Gherardi have given many hours of consideration to it. The plan is for the reviewing vessel to be moored in the North River at about Fiftleth-st., and to have the entire fleet steam up the river, past in review, and then steam down the river again New-York is so far from completion that she may not be ready for commission in time, the Baltimore probably be the reviewing ship. Upon her will be President Cleveland and his Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the commandants of the several foreign squadrons, the Governors of States and Admiral Gherardi. As each vessel passes she will fire a salute with her battery. Each vessel will be

The action of Congress, or the failure of Congress, to pass a bill giving the Navy Department jurisdiction over New-York Harbor in keeping a patrol of nava tugs and steam launches along the line of parade, in order to prevent vessels not in line from interfering with the passage of the fleet, seems unfortunate But the State and local authorities will be requested to aid in keeping the course clear on the day of the great review, and they will probably do their best to do so, that it may not result in failure from the same cause that the Columbian naval parade in October last did. On the day following the review Admiral Gherardi will give a dinner to the fiag officers and to the commanders of the several foreign ships of war. The question raised a few days ago that is was possible that unless the President should give Regr. Admiral Ghorardi a temporary come mission as a full admiral, that some foreign officer outranking him, as for instance, Vice-Admiral Hopkins, of the British fleet, would assume the command of the naval review fleet, is ridiculed by officers generally. In the first place the grade of admiral and vice-admiral has been abolished and could not be restored except by special act of Congress, and Rear-Admiral Gherardi holds the highest rank in the Navy. But all these surmises may be dismissed, as Admiral Gherardi will take command, being designated by the proper American authority, and all the foreign officials, regardless of their rank, will be the guests of the Nation and will so consider themselves.

The following are the vessels that will take part in the Naval Review, and there may be others designated later:

United States Navy-Baltimore, Admiral Gherardi's fag-Admiral Gherardi will give a dinner to the flag officers

United States Navy-Baltimore, Admiral Gherardi's flag-ship, 4,600 tons; Chicaro, 4,500 tons; Philadelphia, 4,324 tons; Newark, 4,083 tons; San Francisco, 4,083 tons; Charleston, 4,080 tons; Miantonomoh (double-turreted monitor), 3,990 tons; Atlanta, 3,189 tons; Bennington, 1,700 tons; Yorktown, 1,700 tons; Concord, 1,700 tons; Bancroft, 838 tons; Kearsarge, 1,550 tons; Essex, 1,375 tons; Vesuvius, 930 tons.

ing was said to have been caused by the team drawing Engine No. 8, which got beyond the control of the driver on the down grade. The pole of Engine No. 8 2,050 tons; Mohawk, 1,770 tons; Partridge, 755 tons, and

2.050 tons; Mohawk, 1,770 tons; Partridge, 755 tons, and torpedo cruiser Tartar, 1,770 tons.

Russian Navy (Vice-Admiral Kornakoff, commanding, and Grand Duke Alexis, second in command)—Armored cruisers, Dimitri Douskoi, 5,790 tons; General Admiral, 4,603 tons; Nakhimoff, 7,781 tons, and Pamyat Azowa, 4,800 tons; battle-ship Emperor Nicholas, 12,000 tons, and corvette Rynda, 2,950 tons.

Italy (Rear-Admiral Maguaghi, commanding)—Protected

cruiser Etna, 3,530 tons; cruiser Dogali, formerly the Sala-mina, 2,100 tons, and cruiser Giovanni Bausan, 3,068 tons.

Spain (Duke of Veragua, commanding)—Cruisers Reina-egonte, 4,800 tons, and Infanta Isabel, 1,130 tons, and gunboat Espana. Germany-Armored cruisers Empress Augusta and

France—Four vessels, but not yet publicly designated.
Brazil—Battle-ship Aquidaban, 5,500 tons, and cruisers
Republica and Tiradentes.
Notherlands—First-class fron-clad Van Speyk. 5,400 tons.
Chill—Armored cruiser Capitan Prat, 6,900 tons.

Japan-One armored cruiser.
Portugal-Corvette Alfonso de Albuquerque, 1,110 tons, aptain Amaval, ex-Minister of Marine, col

The business failures in the last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 193 for the United States and 32 for Canada, a total of 225, compared with 251 a week ago and 256 for the corresponding week of 1892. The weekly review notes various points of disturbance and disquiet and summarizes the

situation as follows: "Business during the past week has been affected by the severe weather, but even more by stringency and uncertainty in the money markets. money have mounted from 51-2 on call to 51 per cent, and for two days ruled above 10 per cent, but the extreme pressure has abated without any measure of relief, and on the announcement that the Treasury Department would not issue bonds, but would use the pullion reserve in maintaining gold payments, withdrawals of money for the West and South nearly ceased. Gold to the amount of a million was offered to the Treasury in exchange for legal tenders by the banks of Denver, and as much by one bank at Chicago, and rates here fell to 6 per cent. There was Chicago, and races need to the control of experience in products, and it is evident that the restraint of experts by speculation in the chief staples is an important cause of monetary stringency and of loss of gold by the Treasury."

GOOD PRICES FOR PINE RUGS AND CARPETS. Chinese and Persian warp and woof attracted most

attention yesterday, the last day of the Vantine-Raymond sale, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, Raymond sale, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 366 Fifth-ave. The bidding was spirited and good prices were obtained. The attendance, too, was much larger than on preceding days. For a silk Persian rug with a curious design of animal and trees in blue and green, \$2,150 was secured. The rug measured five feet three inches by seven feet four the set. This was the blacket price took feet. four inches. This was the highest price paid for a rug during the sale. Another of the same variety, howing a temple on an old ivory-white ground, with a horder of old red, was sold for \$1,380. Much competition was aroused over a superb Khorassan carpet which brought \$1,460. This carpet had medallon of old red and pink, and gold figures on a green field with a rich border of old pink, and palms in and blue. An ivory-white and blue Sirak and blue. An ivory-white and blue Strag carp went for \$1,210. Murmurs of admiration greeted N 042, a magnificent Chinese carpet. It had a salma pink centre with figures of sucred animals in whi gold and blue, and a Grecian border in blue and go It measured sixteen feet eight inches by sevents feet, and was sold for \$1,790. The one that p ceded it, said to have been taken from a paince